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EXAMINER

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ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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3628

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PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/027,477	JAFRI ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Shannon S. Saliard	3628	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 23 May 2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 6-12, 24-42 and 114 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 6-12, 24-42, and 114 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>4/18/07</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Status of Claims

1. Applicant has currently amended claims 6-12 and 24-32, 34, and 37-42, and previously amended claims 33, 35, and 36. Claims 1-5, 13-23, 43-58, and 101-113 have been previously cancelled. New claim 43 has been added. However, claim 43 was previously cancelled. The new claim should be numbered claim 114. Thus, claims 6-12, 24-42, and 114 remain pending and are presented for examination.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's amendment to the first line of the specification to make reference to the Parent Application has been accepted.

3. Applicant's amendments filed 23 May 2007, with respect to the objections of claims 27,28,30,32,33,34,35,37,39,41, and 42, have been fully considered and are persuasive. Thus, the objections of claims 27,28,30,32,33,34,35,37,39,41, and 42 have been withdrawn.

4. Applicant's amendments filed 23 May 2007, with respect to the rejections of claims 6, 7, and 10-12 under 35 U.S.C. 112, 2nd Paragraph, have been fully considered and are persuasive. Thus, the rejections of claims 6, 7, and 10-12 under 35 U.S.C. 112, 2nd Paragraph have been withdrawn.

5. Applicant's arguments filed 23 May 2007, with respect to the rejections of claims 6-12, 24, 25, 39, and 40-42 under 103 (a), have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

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6. Applicant argues (with respect to claims 6-12, 24, 25, 39, and 40-42) that Altman et al is not a proper reference. However, the Examiner disagrees. The section that the Applicant has cited in the MPEP is not commensurate in scope with the Applicant's arguments. 37 CFR 1.53 (c) describes the requirements for a provisional application, but does not describe how to determine the effective filing date of the non-provisional. However, MPEP 901.04 states, "the 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior art date of a U.S. patent issued from< a non-provisional application claiming the benefit of a prior provisional application (35 U.S.C. 111(b)) is the filing date of the provisional application >for subject matter that is disclosed in the provisional application<. Thus, a provisional is properly citable against an application if the provisional provides adequate support for the non-provisional application (which later may or may not be issued as a Patent). Further page 8 of the provisional application to Altman [60/329,281], teaches the Applicant's limitations of "wherein the costs of performing the legacy transactions, and the costs of performing the individual transactions are displayed on the screen.

7. Applicant's argues (with respect to claims 26-29) that the cited prior art does not disclose, "the step of providing prices for the transactions at a processing station from a plurality of first sources at published prices for the transactions, and providing for the transmission of the process discounted from the established prices from the first sources to the processing station". However, Iyengar discloses, "When the searches are complete or the timeout is reached, a number of itineraries are shown to the member (i.e., published transactions)...Each itinerary allows the member to ...book the reservation...there is a link to web specials on the server machine and any web-only

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deals associated with the target machine...The member may book a desired itinerary, perform the same search with a new criteria, perform an entirely new search, or follow a link to the web-specials or web-only deals" (discounted transaction) [col 11, lines 26-40].

8. Applicant further argues (with respect to claims 26-29) that the cited prior art does not disclose displaying legacy (or published) transactions and individual (discounted) transactions simultaneously. However, the Examiner submits that Iyengar discloses, "there is a link to web specials on the server machine and any web-only deals associated with the target machine...The member may book a desired itinerary, perform the same search with a new criteria, perform an entirely new search, or follow a link to the web-specials or web-only deals" [col 11, lines 32-40]. Furthermore, Altman et al discloses displaying the costs of legacy and individual transactions on one screen [0033; see Fig. 11B]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Gerra et al to include displaying the costs of legacy and individual transactions on one screen. Altman et al provides the motivation that combining data from multiple sources into a single display allows the customer to evaluate costs against specified customer policies or budgets [0059].

9. Applicant argues (with respect to claims 29 and 36) that the cited art does not disclose that the published prices are provided in a protocol different from the first and second protocol and is made compatible to display the published and discount prices in a compatible format. However, Examiner disagrees. Iyengar discloses, "After receiving

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the reservation, the server machine formats it according to the particulars of each target machine...target machine responds by outputting the reservation to the server machine. The reservation information from each target machine is reformatted to have a common format before presentment to the user" [col 7, lines 49-60]

10. Applicant argues (with respect to claims 32 and 42) that lyengar does not explicitly disclose the legacy server prints the ticket and furthermore that the legacy server prints the ticket at the time of the selection of the legacy. However, it would have been obvious since the predicted result of printing a ticket based on the transaction occurs in lyengar.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

11. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

12. **Claim 25** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

As per **claim 25**, the limitation "the specific airlines" as recited is vague and indefinite. There is lack of antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim. Further, it is unclear to the Examiner what the Applicant is attempting to set forth. For the purpose of examination, the Examiner will understand the claim to mean that flights are provided from multiple sources.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

13. **Claims 6, 7, 10-12 and 24** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gerra et al [U.S. Patent No. 6,630,942] in view of Altman et al [US 2003/0120526].

As per **claim 6**, Gerra et al discloses a method of providing at a processing station an indication of a transaction provided for a client and defined by a plurality of specified parameters for the client, including the steps of: providing legacy transactions, meeting the plurality of specified parameters for the client, providing individual transactions [Internet-based], constituting other than the legacy transactions and meeting the plurality of specified parameters for the client, providing for a display, on a first portion of a display screen, of each of the legacy transactions, and providing for a display, on a second portion of the display screen different from the first portion of the display screen, of each of the individual transactions [col 2, lines 47-52 and lines 62-67]. Gerra et al does not explicitly disclose wherein the costs of the legacy transactions, and the costs of the individual transactions are displayed on the screen. However, Gerra et al discloses that itinerary information including airfare and seat availability codes can be displayed on the screen [col 9, lines 46-52]. Moreover, Altman et al discloses displaying the costs of legacy and individual transactions on one screen [0033; see Fig. 11B]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Gerra et al to include displaying the costs of legacy and individual transactions on one screen. Altman et al provides the motivation that

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combining data from multiple sources into a single display allows the customer to evaluate costs against specified customer policies or budgets [0059].

As per **claim 7**, Gerra et al further discloses wherein the legacy transactions for the client are airline flights from an originating position to a destination on a particular date and are provided through a wide area network to the first portion of the display screen [col 9, lines 35-38]. Gerra et al does not explicitly disclose wherein cost of the legacy transaction is provided to the screen and the individual transactions for the client are airline flights from the originating position to the destination on the particular date and wherein each of the individual transactions, and the cost of each of the individual transactions are provided through the Internet to the second portion of the display screen. However, Gerra et al discloses that information from an internet-based application based on the passenger's destination information provided to the legacy application can be provided in another frame in the browser [col 8, lines 12-15 and lines 30-35]. Moreover, Altman et al discloses displaying the costs of legacy and individual transactions on one screen wherein the transactions are airline flights [0033; 0057; see Fig. 11B]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Gerra et al to include displaying the costs of legacy and individual transactions on one screen. Altman et al provides the motivation that combining data from multiple sources into a single display allows the customer to evaluate costs against specified customer policies or budgets [0059].

As per **claim 10**, Gerra et al further discloses wherein the legacy transactions are from an originating position to a destination on a particular date for the client and

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wherein the legacy transactions are provided through a wide area network to the first portion of the display screen and wherein the individual transactions are from the originating positions to the destinations on the particular date and wherein each of the individual transactions and the are provided through the internet to the second portion of the display screen [col col 2, lines 62-67; col 5, lines 35-60; col 9, lines 43-46. Gerra et al does not disclose wherein the legacy and individual transactions are cruises; and the cost of the legacy and individual transactions are displayed on the screen; and wherein the costs of the legacy cruises are the prices normally charged for the and wherein the costs of the individual cruises are the prices discounted from the normally charged prices for the cruises. However, Altman et al discloses displaying the costs of legacy and individual transactions of travel services on one screen [0033; see Fig. 11B]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Gerra et al to include displaying the costs of legacy and individual cruise transactions on one screen. Altman et al provides the motivation that combining data from multiple sources into a single display allows the customer to evaluate costs against specified customer policies or budgets [0059].

As per **claim 11**, Gerra et al further discloses wherein the legacy and individual transactions are car rentals [col 1, lines 60-65]. Gerra et al does not disclose that the car rentals are from a first group of car rental agencies are established and the costs of the car rentals from the first group of rental agencies and wherein the legacy transactions and the costs of the legacy transactions are indicated in the first portion of the display screen and wherein the individual transactions are car rentals from car rental

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agencies other than the first group of car rental agencies and wherein the individual transactions and the costs of the individual transactions are indicated in the second portion of the display screen. However, Altman et al discloses that that the car rentals in the legacy transaction is in a first group and the car rentals in the individual transactions are in another group and the transactions from both are displayed on the screen [0057; 0059]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Gerra et al to include the method disclosed by Altman et al for the customer convenience and efficiency of avoiding accessing multiple computers and screens to view all available inventories.

As per **claim 12**, Gerra et al further discloses wherein the legacy and individual transactions are hotel reservations [col 1, lines 60-65]. Gerra et al does not disclose the legacy transactions are a first group of hotels and the costs of the hotel reservations from the first group of hotels and wherein the legacy transactions and the costs of the legacy transactions are indicated in the first portion of the display screen and wherein the individual transactions are from hotel reservations other than the first group of hotels and wherein the individual transactions and the costs of the individual transactions are indicated in the second portion of the display screen. However, Altman et al discloses that that the hotel rooms in the legacy transaction is in a first group and the hotel rooms in the individual transactions are in another group and the transactions from both are displayed on the screen [0057; 0059]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Gerra et al to include the method disclosed by Altman et al for the customer convenience and

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efficiency of avoiding accessing multiple computers and screens to view all available inventories.

As per **claim 24**, Gerra et al disclose a method of providing at a processing station an indication of a transaction defined by a plurality of specified parameters, including the steps of: providing, in a first protocol, a plurality of legacy transactions, providing, in a second protocol different from the first protocol, a plurality of individual transactions the individual transactions for the client being different from the legacy transaction for the client [col 8, lines 36-55; col 9, lines 8-14] ; providing a protocol compatible with the first and second protocols to obtain in the compatible protocol the indications of the legacy transactions and the individual transactions, providing a display in a first portion of the display screen, using the compatible protocol, of the legacy transactions, providing a display in a second portion of the display screen, using the compatible protocol, of the individual transactions [col 7, lines 1-25 and col 8, lines 4-7]; and the first and second portions of the display screen being different [col 9, line 64-col 10, line 5]. Gerra et al does not disclose including the cost of performing each of the legacy an individual transactions. However, Gerra et al discloses that itinerary information including airfare and seat availability codes can be displayed on the screen [col 9, lines 46-52]. Moreover, Altman et al discloses displaying the costs of legacy and individual transactions on one screen [0033; see Fig. 11B]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Gerra et al to include displaying the costs of legacy and individual transactions on one screen. Altman et al provides the motivation that combining data

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from multiple sources into a single display allows the customer to evaluate costs against specified customer policies or budgets [0059].

14. **Claims 8, 9 and 25** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gerra et al [U.S. Patent No. 6,630,942] in view of Altman et al [US 2003/0120526] as applied to claims 6 and 7 above, and further in view of Iyengar et al [U.S. Patent No. 6,360,205].

As per **claim 8**, Gerra et al and Altman disclose all the limitations of claims 8 and 9. Gerra et al does not disclose wherein the costs of the legacy flights and published prices normally charged for the legacy flights are established and wherein the costs of the individual flights are prices discounted from the normally charged prices. However, Iyengar et al discloses that legacy flights are published and that individual flights are discounted [col 1, lines 56-67]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Gerra et al to include the method disclosed by Iyengar et al. Iyengar provides the motivation that providing discounted and published fares together helps the customer to avoid the inconvenience of visiting multiple sites to compare prices [col 3, lines 10-13].

As per **claim 9**, Gerra et al further discloses wherein the legacy flights are the flights [col 1, lines 60-65]. Gerra et al does not disclose that the legacy flights are provided by a first group of airlines and the costs of the legacy flights and published prices normally charged by these airlines for these flights are established and wherein the individual flights are flights by airlines other than the first group of airlines and the

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costs of these individual flights are the prices charged by the other airlines for these flights. However, Altman et al discloses that the legacy flights are airlines from a first group and the individual flights are airline from another group [0057; 0059]. Altman et al does not disclose wherein the cost of the legacy flights are established and published prices normally charged and that the cost of the individual transactions are the prices charged by the other airlines for these flights. However, Iyengar et al discloses that legacy flights are published and that individual flights are discounted [col 1, lines 56-67]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Gerra et al to include the method disclosed by Iyengar et al. Iyengar provides the motivation that providing discounted and published fares together helps the customer to avoid the inconvenience of visiting multiple sites to compare prices [col 3, lines 10-13].

As per **claim 25**, Gerra et al further discloses wherein the legacy transactions are flights between originating positions and destinations of scheduled flights on particular days [col 9, lines 35-38]. Gerra et al does not disclose wherein the legacy transactions are flights at prices established and published by specific airlines and offered to the public and wherein the individual flights are the specific legacy flights at prices discounted from the established and published prices. However, Iyengar et al discloses that legacy transactions included published fares and individual transactions include discounted fares [col 1, lines 56-67]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Gerra et al to include the method disclosed by Iyengar et al. Iyengar provides the motivation that

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providing discounted and published fares together helps the customer to avoid the inconvenience of visiting multiple sites to compare prices [col 3, lines 10-13].

15. **Claims 26-29, 31, 33, 34, and 36** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Iyengar et al [U.S. Patent No. 6,360,205].

As per **claim 26**, Iyengar et al discloses a method of providing at a processing station an indication of a minimal price for a transaction, including the steps of: providing prices for the transactions at the processing station from a plurality of first sources offering established and published prices for the transaction, providing for the transmission of the published prices from the first sources to the processing station, providing from the first sources prices discounted for the transactions from the published prices from the first sources, providing for the transmission of the discounted prices from the first sources to the processing station [col 7, lines 48-60; col 9, lines 40-43; col 11, lines 30-34; col 16, lines 4-17]. Iyengar et al does not explicitly disclose displaying the published prices from the first sources and the discounted prices from the first sources simultaneously on a display screen at the processing station. However, Iyengar et al discloses that that the searches for the published and discounted fares are done simultaneously and that [col 16, lines 4-17] and that the published fares are displayed on the page with a link to the discounted fares on the same page [col 11, lines 30-35]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Iyengar et al to include displaying the published and discounted fares simultaneously. Iyengar et al provides the motivation

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that that compiling the information into one search and displaying the results together avoids the customer inconvenience of visiting a number of sites to compare prices before booking [col 3, lines 10-14].

As per **claim 27**, lyengar et al further discloses wherein the published prices for the transactions are provided with a first protocol and wherein the discounted prices for the transactions are provided with a second protocol different from the first protocol and wherein the first and second protocols are made compatible [col 1, lines 56-67; col 7, lines 49-61; col 8, lines 6-9]. lyengar et al does not explicitly disclose wherein the published prices and the discounted prices in the compatible format are displayed simultaneously on the display screen. However, lyengar et al discloses that that the searches for the published and discounted fares are done simultaneously and that [col 16, lines 4-17] and that the published fares are displayed on the page with a link to the discounted fares on the same page [col 11, lines 30-35]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of lyengar et al to include displaying the published and discounted fares simultaneously. lyengar et al provides the motivation that that compiling the information into one search and displaying the results together avoids the customer inconvenience of visiting a number of sites to compare prices before booking [col 3, lines 10-14].

As per **claim 28**, lyengar further disclose including the steps of: providing prices for the transaction at the processing station from at least one second source offering published prices for the second source, the second source being different from the first source, providing for the transmission of the published prices from the at least one

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second source to the processing station [col 6, lines 60-65] and displaying the published prices from the at least one second source on the display screen simultaneously with the display of the published prices from the first sources [col 7, lines 49-61; col 8, lines 5-9]. Iyengar et al does not explicitly disclose displaying the discounted prices from the first sources along with the published prices from the first and second sources.

However, Iyengar et al discloses that that the searches for the published and discounted fares are done simultaneously and that [col 16, lines 4-17] and that the published fares are displayed on the page with a link to the discounted fares on the same page [col 11, lines 30-35]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Iyengar et al to include displaying the published and discounted fares simultaneously. Iyengar et al provides the motivation that that compiling the information into one search and displaying the results together avoids the customer inconvenience of visiting a number of sites to compare prices before booking [col 3, lines 10-14].

As per **claim 29**, Iyengar et al further discloses wherein the published prices from the at least one second source is provided with a protocol different from one of the first and second protocols and wherein the protocol from the at least one second sources is made compatible with the compatible first and second protocols and wherein the published prices first sources and the published price from the at least one second source, in the compatible format, are displayed simultaneously on the display screen [col 7, lines 49-61 and col 8, lines 5-9]. Iyengar et al does not explicitly disclose displaying the discounted prices from the first sources along with the published prices

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from the first and second sources. However, Iyengar et al discloses that that the searches for the published and discounted fares are done simultaneously and that [col 16, lines 4-17] and that the published fares are displayed on the page with a link to the discounted fares on the same page [col 11, lines 30-35]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Iyengar et al to include displaying the published and discounted fares simultaneously. Iyengar et al provides the motivation that that compiling the information into one search and displaying the results together avoids the customer inconvenience of visiting a number of sites to compare prices before booking [col 3, lines 10-14].

As per **claim 31**, Altman et al discloses a method of providing for billing a particular transaction, including the steps of: providing in a legacy server legacy transactions, and the prices of performing the legacy transactions, relating to the particular transaction, providing in at least a second server individual transactions, and the prices of performing the individual transactions, relating to the particular transaction, providing, at a processing station displaced from the legacy server, a database having a volatile memory for storing indications of the legacy transactions relating to the particular transaction, and the prices of performing the legacy transactions and indications of the individual transactions and the prices of performing the individual transactions, indicating in the database a selected one of the legacy transactions and the individual transactions as the particular transaction and indicating the price for performing the selected one of the legacy and individual transactions, and communicating to the legacy server the indications of the selected one of the legacy

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and individual transactions and the price for performing the selected one of the legacy and individual transactions.

As per **claim 32**, Iyengar et al does not explicitly disclose including the steps of: providing a printer at the legacy server, and printing in the printer at the legacy server a ticket providing for the performance of the selected one of the legacy and individual transactions as the particular transaction. However, Iyengar et al discloses that the confirmation is sent to the legacy server and that the legacy system mails the customer a ticket [col 14, lines 5-11]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Iyengar et al to include printing the ticket at the legacy server so that the ticket is authentic.

As per **claim 33**, Iyengar et al further disclose wherein the legacy transactions have a first protocol and wherein the individual transactions have at least a second protocol different from the first protocol and wherein the database at the processing station provides a protocol compatible with the first protocol and the at least second protocol and processes the legacy transactions and the individual transactions in the compatible protocol [col 7, lines 48-61; col 8, lines 5-9].

As per **claim 34**, Iyengar et al further discloses wherein the indications of the legacy transactions are provided to the database at the processing station through the a wide area network and wherein the indications of the individual transactions are provided through the internet to the database at the processing station [col 6, lines 13-20].

As per **claim 36**, Iyenger et al further discloses wherein the legacy transactions have a first protocol and wherein the individual transactions have at least a second protocol different from the first protocol and wherein the database at the processing station provides a protocol compatible with the first protocol and the at least second protocol and processes the legacy transactions and the individual transactions in the compatible protocol [col 7, lines 49-61 and col 8, lines 5-9] and wherein the indications of the legacy transactions are provided to the database at the processing station through a wide area network and wherein the indications of the individual transactions are provided through the internet to the database at the processing station [col 6, lines 13-20] and wherein the transactions are airline flights on a particular date between a particular originating location and a particular destination [col 8, lines 31-32; see Figs 9 and 10] and wherein the legacy transactions are airline flights serviced by a global distribution system, including Sabre [col 1, line 31]. Iyengar et al does not disclose wherein the legacy transactions are airline flights serviced by a global distribution system, including Galileo, Amadeus and Worldspan and provided by a number of the major airlines and wherein the individual transactions are airline flights provided by a number of airlines other than those serviced by the global distribution system.

However, Chen et al discloses that the legacy transactions are those serviced by Amadeus and Worldspan and that the individual transactions are those serviced by airlines other than those in the GDS [0004]. Chen et al does not disclose wherein the airline flights serviced by a global distribution system, including Galileo. However, the Examiner takes Official Notice that it is old and well known in the airline industry that

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legacy global distribution systems include Galileo. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Iyengar et al to include Galileo, Amadeus and Worldspan in the GDS and individual transactions not in the GDS. Chen et al provides the motivation that utilizing multiple sources for making reservations allows the passenger to choose the best travel item to suit their needs [0015].

16. Claim 30 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Iyengar et al [U.S. Patent No. 6,360,205] in view of Gerra et al [U.S. Patent No. 6,630,942].

As per **claim 30**, Iyengar et al discloses all the limitations of claims 26-29.

Iyengar et al does not disclose wherein the published prices from the first sources in the compatible format are displayed on a first portion of the display screen and wherein the discounted prices from the first sources, and the published prices from the at least one second source, are displayed in the compatible format on a second portion of the display screen. However, Gerra et al discloses that information from first sources are displayed in the first portion of a screen and information from a second source, different from the first sources, are displayed in a second portion of the screen [col 2, lines 62-67]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Iyengar et al to include the method disclosed by Gerra et al. Gerra et al provides the motivation displaying the information allows the

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user to avoid being familiar with two different systems, data sources, windows, and transactions [col 2, lines 30-40].

As per **claim 35**, Iyengar et al further discloses wherein the transactions are airline flights on a particular date between a particular originating location and a particular destination [col 8, lines 31-33; see Fig. 9 and 10] and wherein the legacy transactions are airline flights serviced by a global distribution system including Sabre [col 1, line 30]. Iyengar et al does not disclose wherein the legacy transactions are airline flights serviced by a global distribution system including Galileo, Amadeus and Worldspan and provided by a number of the major airlines and wherein the individual transactions are airline flights provided by a number of airlines other than those serviced by the global distribution system. However, Chen et al discloses that the legacy transactions are those serviced by Amadeus and Worldspan and that the individual transactions are those serviced by airlines other than those in the GDS [0004]. Chen et al does not disclose wherein the airline flights serviced by a global distribution system, including Galileo. However, the Examiner takes Official Notice that it is old and well known in the airline industry that legacy global distribution systems include Galileo. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Iyengar et al to include Galileo, Amadeus and Worldspan in the GDS and individual transactions not in the GDS. Chen et al provides the motivation that utilizing multiple sources for making reservations allows the passenger to choose the best travel item to suit their needs [0015].

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17. **Claim 37** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Iyengar et al [U.S. Patent No. 6,360,205] in view of Gardener et al [US 2002/0178034].

As per **claim 37**, Iyengar et al discloses all the limitations of claims 31. Iyengar et al does not disclose including the steps of: providing an accounting application at the legacy server, and operating the accounting application at the legacy server to provide an accounting record of the selected one of the legacy and individual transactions as the particular transaction and to provide an accounting record of the price of the selected one of the transactions. However, Gardener et al discloses that accounting of a selected transaction is provided at the server [0039; 0045; 0053]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Iyengar et al to include the method of Gardener et al. Gardener et al provides the motivation that keeping accounting records are for financial reconciliation to track unearned revenue liabilities and reduce fraud exposure [0007].

18. **Claim 38** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chen et al [US 2002/0152100].

As per **claim 38**, Chen et al discloses a method of providing at a processing station for a billing of a particular transaction, including the steps of: providing legacy transactions, providing individual transactions [0036], providing a local area network and a printer at the processing station [0028], providing at the processing station a database for storing volatile information including a selected one of the legacy transactions and the individual transactions and the price of performing the selected one of the legacy

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transactions and the individual transactions as the particular transaction [0061-0063], providing for the passage through the internet to the printer of the selected one of the legacy transactions and the individual transactions as the particular transaction, and printing at the printer the selected one of the legacy transactions and the individual transactions [0032]. Chen et al does not explicitly disclose wherein the cost of performing the selected transaction is printed. However, Chen et al discloses resulting output data can be printed [0032]. Moreover, Altman et al discloses that the price of the transactions is presented to a user computer [0108]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Chen et al to include the method disclosed by Altman et al for customer convenience of having a hardcopy record of the transaction for reconciliation

As per **claim 39**, Chen et al further discloses wherein the legacy transactions and are transmitted to the processing station through a wide area network and wherein the individual transactions are transmitted to the processing station through the Internet [0028]. Chen et al does not explicitly disclose displaying the price of legacy and individual transactions. However, Altman et al discloses displaying the costs of legacy and individual transactions on one screen [0033; see Fig. 11B]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Gerra et al to include displaying the costs of legacy and individual transactions on one screen. Altman et al provides the motivation that combining data from multiple sources into a single display allows the customer to evaluate costs against specified customer policies or budgets [0059].

19. **Claims 40-42** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chen et al [US 2002/0152100] in view of Gerra et al [U.S. Patent No. 6,630,942] in view of Altman et al [US 2003/0120526].

As per **claims 40 and 42**, Chen et al does not disclose discloses wherein the legacy transactions are provided in a first protocol and wherein the individual transactions are provided in a second protocol and wherein the first and second protocols are made compatible at the processing station and wherein the legacy transactions and the their costs are displayed in a first portion of a display screen at the processing station and wherein the individual transactions and their costs are displayed in a second portion of the display screen at the processing station. However, Gerra et al further discloses wherein the legacy transactions are provided in a first protocol and wherein the individual transactions are provided in a second protocol and wherein the first and second protocols are made compatible at the processing station and wherein the legacy transactions are displayed in a first portion of a display screen at the processing station and wherein the individual transactions are displayed in a second portion of the display screen at the processing station [col 7, lines 1-25 and col 8, lines 4-7]. Gerra et al does not disclose including the cost of performing each of the legacy and individual transactions. However, Gerra et al discloses that itinerary information including airfare and seat availability codes can be displayed on the screen [col 9, lines 46-52]. Moreover, Altman et al discloses displaying the costs of legacy and individual transactions on one screen [0033; see Fig. 11B]. Therefore, it would have been

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obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Chen et al to include displaying the costs of legacy and individual transactions on one screen. Altman et al provides the motivation that combining data from multiple sources into a single display allows the customer to evaluate costs against specified customer policies or budgets [0059].

As per **claim 41**, Chen et al does not disclose wherein the legacy transactions and their costs are displayed in a first portion of a display screen at the processing station and wherein the individual transactions and their costs are displayed in a second portion of the display screen at the processing station. However, Gerra et al further discloses wherein the legacy transactions are displayed in a first portion of a display screen at the processing station and wherein the individual transactions are displayed in a second portion of the display screen at the processing station [col 2, lines 62-67]. Gerra et al does not explicitly disclose wherein the prices for performing the legacy transactions and individual transactions are on the screen. However, Gerra et al discloses that itinerary information including airfare and seat availability codes can be displayed on the screen [col 9, lines 46-52]. Moreover, Altman et al discloses displaying the costs of legacy and individual transactions on one screen [0033; see Fig. 11B]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Chen et al to include displaying the costs of legacy and individual transactions on one screen. Altman et al provides the motivation that combining data from multiple sources into a single display allows the customer to evaluate costs against specified customer policies or budgets [0059].

20. **Claim 114** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chen et al [US 2002/0152100] in view of Gerra et al [U.S. Patent No. 6,630,942] and Altman et al [US 2003/0120526], as applied to claim 42, and in further view of Iyengar et al [U.S. Patent No. 6,360,205].

As per **claim 114**, Chen et al does not disclose including the steps of: providing a printer at the legacy server, and printing in the printer at the legacy server a ticket providing for the performance of the selected one of the legacy and individual transactions as the particular transaction. However, Iyengar et al discloses that the confirmation is sent to the legacy server and that the legacy system mails the customer a ticket [col 14, lines 5-11]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Chen et al to include printing the ticket at the legacy server so that the ticket is authentic.

Conclusion

Examiner's Note: Examiner has cited particular columns and line numbers in the references as applied to the claims below for the convenience of the applicant.

Although the specified citations are representative of the teachings in the art and are applied to the specific limitations within the individual claim, other passages and figures may apply as well. It is respectfully requested that the applicant, in preparing the responses, fully consider the references in entirety as potentially teaching all or part of

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the claimed invention, as well as the context of the passage as taught by the prior art or disclosed by the examiner.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Shannon S. Saliard whose telephone number is 571-272-5587. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday, 8:00 am - 4:30 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John W. Hayes can be reached on 571-272-6708. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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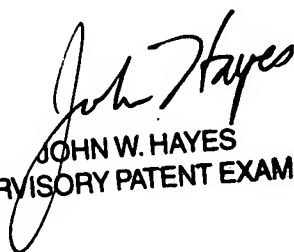
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Shannon S Saliard
Examiner
Art Unit 3628

SSS


JOHN W. HAYES
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER